

PRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1800.

Lendon Offices of THE SUN M. Willy an errand Landon W.

### A Distant View of New York City's Campaign.

An observation we find in our esteemed contemporary, the Post-Express, and elsewhere, is e-sentially accurate in itself, but perhaps misleading. We quote from the Post-Express:

"The only newspaper in New York that is fighting hard

for Tammany in Tax Sex." Tue Sux is the only genuine Democratic newspaper in New York city, barring, perhaps, our esteemed evening contemporary, the Daily News, and it is not surprising that in a canvass about which the party line has been drawn with such unmistakable clearness THE SUN should be singled out for laboring with a degree of energy not exhibited in any of its neighbors. When at any time a Democratic campaign becomes sufficiently muddled with the various crank schemes of so-called reform that appeal to those whose sympathy with the party of the people is carefully kept within their restricting conceptions of personal respectability, the Mugwump press may be expected to take a little spree in estentatiously supporting the Democratic ticket. The canvass at present dominating the metropolis is none of that sort. It represents besides the undeniable merit of an admirably and ably managed municipal Government, the Democratic party, defined with peculiar distinctness. By the gradual falling together of PLATE and FASSETT and IVINS and the Mugwumps and a certain other element instinctively hostile to the Democracy into a combination against it in this city, the Democracy has been revealed in its own solid and unvitiated strength, and tremendous it is. And every journal in New York actuated by anything more than the hollow Mugwump pretension is for it according to its lights, with the exception of our esteemed and deliberative contemporary, the Herald. Doubtless that will add before very long the weight of its influence to the side of the people as against the unprecedented humbug of Mr. PECKHAM'S purely jobbing coalition.

The jobbing division of the Republicans the deluded parsons, and the Mugwumps have undesignedly been working for the Democrats. Let the Democrats, each and all, work ten times harder.

### A Little Republican Game.

The Hon, George E. Adams, who repre sents the Fourth Illinois district in Congress, opened the Republican campaign in the North Side of Chicago last Tuesday night with a speech before the Marquette Club on "The New Tariff." In the course of his speech he advanced an argument which Republican speakers all over the country are using. "The election of a Democratic Congress," he said, "would have the effect of reopening the tariff agitation, not for correcting it, but for reforming protection out of it. Business men and politicians both have had enough of the tariff for a while."

This is the game of the Republicans, and it is a pretty shrewd one. They are trying to persuade the people that the tariff smash ers are still on top in the Democratic party. and that the result of the election of a Democratic Congress will be the unsettling of business and an attack upon the principle of protection. They hope to scare manufacturers and workingmen, and to divert attention from the revolutionary programme of the Fifty-first Congress. But the Democratic party, in spite of the persistence of a few egotists and cranks, cannot be turned away from its opportunity, and the attempt of the Republicans to shift the issue from the record of Congress to tariff smashing will not work.

On Tuesday night the Hon. WILLIAM Mc-KINLEY, Jr., opened the campaign in the Sixteenth Ohio district with a speech at reburg and in the course of this he did justice to the Democratic position in regard to protection, a position which neither Mr. ADAMS Inor any other Republican would have found it worth while to misrep resent had not the overweening vanity and love of notoriety of GROVER CLEVELAND brought disaster upon the Democracy in 1888. "The rank and file of the Democratic party are for protection," said Mr. McKin-LEY. It falways was until GROVER CLEVE-LAND sent his free trade message to Congress. Jackson and Jepperson were pro tectionists, and a long line of Democratic statesmen have stood for protection, and the first fiscal bill ever passed by Congress was a protective tariff bill.

Mr. McKinley is right. The rank and file of the Democratic party are for protection, whether for McKinley protection or not. They were before Mr. CLEVELAND came, and they are now that he has passed. But it is not protection that claims their attention this year. Nobody can tell at present what the effect of the McKINLEY bill will be, and to fight it would be fighting in the dark. The Republicans are striving industriously to create the impression that the main of ject of the Democrats is to attack the tariff. If they could persuade the people that protection was endangered, a Republican victory would be easy to win. But the Demograts are not concerned with protection this wear. That question is settled. It is not settled whether the Republican party shall continue to cut off the right of free speech in Congress, unseat Democratic Congress men of the legality of whose election there is no doubt, and become itself the counter and the judge of Federal elections. Against the fraudulent and violent policy of the Pifty-first Congress, its revolutionary procoodings and its Bellamystic legislation and extravagance, the Democrats appeal to the people. There is no protection involved, except protection against Republican usurpa-

Pinching the Pocketbook. One sequence of the McKINLEY bill may prove a more effectual argument against the Republicans than all the tatistics and eloquence of the tariff epouters. The price of living has undoubtedly advanced. This rise of price applies, to be sure, to some articles which are not affected by that bill. It may even apply to some articles whose cost will be reduced by the bill. But, be the causes what they may, there is an increased cost of goods as an actual fact which the Republicans must explain. It may be that, as our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, says, divers wicked sporters and merchants are trying "to defeat the purpose of the Tariff bill and to plunder the people by putting up prices;"

but up prices are. Political economists will explain the fact by saying that a boom has some, and is still soming in trade and manufacture, and optimists may predict that everybody is going to make money. Unfortunately for the Re-

go up, or for a rise of wages to correspond with the rise of prices. The Republicans will talk about the good times here and the better times coming, but as the ordinary citizen pays his coal bill, for instance, he will decline to believe that he is any richer because his coal merchant is charging a little more for coal. The fact that the McKin-LEY bill has nothing to do with that particular case doesn't matter. Here is a bill that is advertised to give the country prosperity. Perhaps it will, but just at present it has made a number of things dearer, and a number of other things have gone up in price, perhaps from sympathy. The Amer-

ican citizen will grumble and he may kick. But if every man who finds that he has got to pay more for his goods next winter than he paid last winter should vote against the Republican party, great might be the fall thereof. At any rate, the Democrats have a plausible and perhaps an effectual argument in the rise of prices. So have the Republicans, but have they time enough to make their argument good? A small pinch of the pocketbook makes a great howl?

### The President's Speeches.

The truth about the speeches delivered by Gen. HARRISON while on his recent journey is that they are very respectable

and creditable productions. There is nothing ridiculous about them Some overzealous Republican newspapers are doing their best to make them seem ridiculous by praising these unpretentious efforts of rear platform oratory as if they presented with an eloquence almost inspired all that there is of political philosophy; but that is not the President's fault.

It gives us pleasure to certify that we have read with considerable interest and some surprise at least two dozen of Gen. HARRISON'S little speeches along his route: that so far as they are platitudinous they are platitudinous only so far as the occasion required, and that we find in them no offensive egotism and no Cyclopedia whatever.

#### Go to Headquarters.

There is no sense in any talk about an appeal to Census Commissioner PORTER to or der a recount of the population of New York merely as a measure of justice and good government. PORTER will not count the inhabitants of this town again if he can help it. The error of his bureau is so stupendous and the proof of his personal incompetency is so conclusive that to ask him to show much enthusiasm in the cause of statistical truth is like expecting a man to be zealous in the collection of the evidence that is going to convict him.

The long and short of the matter is, that just now Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER is at the

bar, not on the bench. The persons concerned are Mr. PORTER's superiors in office-the Secretary of the Interior, every member of the Cabinet, and the President himself. If these gentlemen defend Porter's census of New York, if they uphold him in his evident intention to face the exposure with brag and bluster, if they refuse the greatest city of the Union the right to be counted accurately and honestly for purposes of representation in Congress—the fundamental right of citizenship-how can a doubt be left in the mind of any candid person that the original miscount was not a blunder, but a conspiracy and a political crime?

We do not believe that this is the case, or that men like Mr. BLAINE, Mr. WINDOM, and Gen. TRACY are willing that the people of New York should suppose it to be case. It is not probable that they will advise the President, for the sake of protect ing the vanity of a discredited subordinate to incur the suspicion of complicity in an infamous fraud that strikes deeper at the roots of our free institutions than even the miscount of votes or the falsification of elec-

A formal application to the Census Commissioner for a reënumeration may be necessary, but the appeal for justice and the influence that is going to secure the recount should go straight over PORTER's head to the President and the members of his Cabinet.

# The Changes in Religious Belief.

In his argument in the Andover heresy case at Boston on Wednesday, Judge HOAR referred to the fact that the Andover Seminary was established for the express purpose of combating heretical tendencies which had begun to show themselves in New England so long ago as the beginning of the present century. It was founded to teach an absolutely orthodox theology, and hence it prepared for itself and for its proessors a strictly Calvinistic creed, from which there should be no deviation.

Yet this very school has become the

sentre of a movement for the complete destruction of the system of CAL-VIN. The Andover professors are following a line of criticism and investi-gation which saps the foundations of all orthodox faith, and leads inevitably to square agnosticism. Their theological essays are the productions of men who have lost the old chart of belief and are all at sea in their speculations. They are too conscientious to hide their skepticism, and yet they are not bold enough to go to the logical conclusions of their premises. They tremble because of their unbelief and dare not confess it even to themselves, though by their timidity they are doing the more to unsettle the faith of their pupils and readers. Out-and-out denial is not so dangerous as such evasion, which reaches to the prime essentials of orthodoxy, and creates a disposition to tamer with truth and logic which is to the last egree victous.

The foundations of orthodox faith are be lief in a personal God, in a life to come, and n a system of rewards and punishments. The Andover professors do their best to argue all of these away. The personality of Gop and the doctrine of retribution imply the doctrine of election, and yet they deny election. The doctrine of redemption presupposes the fall of man, and yet they accept the scientific view that, so far from falling, man has been steadily rising from the beginning. DARWIN rather than Cal-VIN is their real creed maker. They teach what amounts to the theory that not a personal God, but impersonal Law gov erns in the world. They substitute Universalism for future retribution, the orderly development of manufact toward perfection instead of their everiesting punishment for sine committed in the body. They insist on endowing Gop with human sentiments, and demand that He shall be kept within the restrictions of human reason. They depose the old Deity and set up another more agreeable to their conceptions of what Divine government ought to be. They abolish hell as a piace and a state which does violence to

justice and humane requirements. Such is the new school of theology, and it has arisen in the home of Puritanism and Calvinian. The Church which more than any other has preserved the old system of the Geneva philosopher and theologian is the Presbyterian, and yet to-day more than any other it also is throwing off the effaction of the faith with which he bound it. At publicans there is hardly time enough be-fore November for the new manufactories to about in the treaters of doubt and denial.

Charges of hereny are treated with derision. The difficulty is to find anywhere a strict orthodox believer.

Yet never before in the history of the world was interest in the subject of religion so earnest and so widespread as it now is.

### After the Mugwump Fashion

Scorr, the Deal candidate for Mayor, has caught the Mugwump twang exactly in his letter accepting the coalition nomination. He is "deeply impressed with the magnitude of the trust." He seems to think that already he is the governor of the town, or at least that the Mayor discharges the function and bears the responsibility of a governor; and therefore he feels it incumbent on him to give his views as to the "government of great municipalities," a problem which seems to him "complex and as yet unsolved," the unravelling and the solution to come, of course, when he is in the City Hall. Meantime the government of the town, under the chosen officers of the people, proceeds in due course without the help of Scorr. New York is one of the most orderly capitals in the world. Leaving out the crimes manufactured by legislative cranks and hayseed moralists, the amount of offences against the law is small. If the Grand Jury occupied itself with serious crimes only, it could do its work of inquiry in a few days of the month. Its list of indictments is long chi-fly because of the whimsical lengthening of the catalogue of crimes. The municipal Government goes along in business-like fashion, and the taxes are moderate as compared with other and smaller towns.

This third-rate politician, nominated on a ticket constructed in accordance with a political deal, and under the lash of a selflah political master, has the coolness to recommend as the remedy for what he calls our present unhappy condition the "adoption of some plan for divorcing municipal politics from State and national elections." Of course, the plan he means is the election of himself as Mayor. Scorr was put up because individually he is of small account, and for that reason better served the purposes of the dealers, who were looking forward to defeat in the municipal election, but were anxlous to magnify their importance in State and Federal elections.

It matters little what Scorr says, yet his composition will please the small minority who like that sort of man. He belongs to a gang altogether obnoxious to the people who govern this town, and who select public servants to do their will, not to parade themselves as their moral superiors.

# The census of 1890 is more unsatisfactory than any other which has been had for many decades past.—6100c Democrat.

The census proper has not been taken. The scheme prescribed by Congress piled up such a ridiculous conglomeration of subjects for enumeration that the real purpose of the Con-stitution, the enumeration of inhabitants, has

A Democrat of the highest character and of signal determination to stand by his party's true interests is JOHN R. VOORHIS. Has b carefully considered the wisdom of nominating the Hon. JOHN QUINN in the Eleventh Congress district against the gentleman who was so fortunate as to receive the united Democratic nomination of the County Democ racy and Tammany Hall? Mr. QUINN undoubt edly deserved a renomination, but a main purpose of this election is to send a solid Demperatic delegation to Congress from New York

The Rev. ROTAL H. PULLMAN, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Maryland district, takes a high view of Republicanism. In a recent speech he held this language:

"It is as much my duty to be a Republican as it is for me to go to church on Sunday and kneel in prayer be

Such a combination of Church and State is not generally recognized in this country.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, "statistics show that 5.000.000 young men in this country never go show anything of the kind. As long as the young women of the country go to church, the young men will go, too, even it they get no further than the outside doors.

OLLIE TEALL gives a beautiful illustration in Frank Leslie's Illustrated of the way by which he saves time when a crank calls at headquarters.

"I would show him," he writes, "how busy I was, how many people I had to see, and would then call up a clerk and tell him to talk to this clerk; that he could take all the time he desired and go into the subject most thoroughly; that after the rush of the day my clerk would tell me all about it, and I would then be able to get a much better idea of the subject than possibly could in the limited time at my disposal. The crank was always satisfied, my time was not occupied, and I had a great deal of fun watching the face of the listening

his clerks listen to cranks while he had fun in watching the faces of the clerks is original and sweet. As cranks abound in the P. M. L. head quarters. OLLIE must be saving a good dea of time and having a good deal of fun just a

Time was when the wild blizzards of th West stormed through its language, and convention and circumlocution were as foreign to it as teeth are to hens. Slang fanned the wild-waving whiskers of the young giant, and his metaphors had the b-r-r-r of a bugz saw. But the progress of civilization seems to be weakening his power of expression. Who the has loved the bounding, billowy West can hear without a pang our esteemed contemporary. the St. Paul Globe, speak of "the arrest of an equine abductor?" Equine abductor! This, in the language of the Hon. ARTEMUS WARD of

A woman in Nebrasks lately wrote the Governor of that State to inquire if there was any premium or bounty for triplets and t mention that if there was she was entitled to it. The Governor was compelled to inform he that the State has neglected to encourage conaus trice. As there are about as many political parties to the square inch in Nebraska this year as the soil will stand, it seems as if some of them might take up this] question of

Philadelphia is a queer old place. The other day there was a flag raising at a Phile-delphia achoolibouse, and a part of the ceremotion was the taking of a number of kegs of beer into the schoolhouse, where they were drunk with exceeding joy. Heer, if it is good, houset beer, is an exaction thing in its way and place, but probably Philadelphia is the only American town which would consider a school

If it be true that " CARMES STLVA," Queer of Houmands, instets upon making Queen Victoria the subject of a piece, the "Wilder," as Private Ournents would say should retaliste by giving be: the refusal of the Laurenteshty Vigorous as TERRITRON'S latest volume of poems in it is doubtful if he is capable of writ-ing a satisfactory ode on the marriage of the Heir Apparent's Heir Apparent, for married that young man will have to be if anyhedy can be found who will have him. The old posts fire is not out, but an epithulamium for Cellars and Cuffs would take altogether too much fuel. The Queen of Boumania writes very fair German verses, and the English royal family is stronger in its Ger-man than its English. The Laurentestly might appropriately be offered as a reward to de-serving royal personages who can read and write, and the butt of wine be distributed

mong the Boofeaters of the Tower. The emergence of Joseph Brason For-AKER from the soup to boom the Hon, JAMES GILLESPIE BLAIRE for President must give as scute a pain to that gentleman as it gives pleasure to the Hon, THOMAS BRACKETT REEL

CARD FROM PETER MITCHELL Me Repites Vigorously to Some of Godkin'

To tue Eptron or Ten Sun-Str. An article was pu liabed in an evening newspaper in relation to the noum-mation of Delaticey Nicell for District Asterney by the Tammany Hall organization, wherein I was referred to as "Civil Justice "Pete" Mitchell, the former partner of Sharkey, the murderar."

I would take no notice of the article in question were

It not for the fact that it was written with a maitcleus intent to injure a young man who has proved himself to be worshy of the support of the Democracy and all Independent minded citissus for the office which lie

now seeks at the hands of the people.

I have proved to the satisfastion of Judges and others, by my sworn statement, that the writer of the article in question is a motorious coloneal, and furamous larger in the partner of Sharkey the murderer. In 1867 I did have some business relations with Mr. Sharkey, who at that time was a young man of sobriety and good reputation residing at the Metropolitan Hotel. He was popular with every one who knew him. Hotel. He was popular with every one who knew him, associated with some of the most requitable citisens, and was poseessed of a large fortuse for one of his years. I refer to Mr. George H. Adams now superintendent of the Park avenue Hetel, as to the conduct and standing of Mr. Sharkey at that time.

In the latter part of the summer of 1887 Mr. Sharkey was charged with a violation of law. Seeing a statement to that effect in the newscapers. I endeavored to find him, but he was out of the city. As soon as it learned of his whereabouts I wrote him, notifying him that on account of this accusation I had desarmined to end my business relations with him. On his return, soon after. I carried out the intentions as, pressed to him. In my letter, at a loss to myself of weral thousand of dollars. From that time for weral thousand of dollars. From that time for weral thousand of dollars are not superior with the control of the same of the control of the debauches, four years after the termination of our business relations he should be control of the world of the way companions an innocent and unoffending man. On the night of this unforturate homicide Sharkey was in a state bordering on detirium tramens.

It seems to me that a sensible and generous public

uneffending man. On the night of this unfectionate homicide Sharkey was in a state bordering of desirthm tramens.

It seems to me that a sensible and generous public will judge me as I am, instead of going back twenty-three years to ascertain whether I committed a herrible crime. I de net know how I or any human being could anticipate that Mr. Sharkey, a popular and well behaved man in the early part of 1-df, way going to descrete into the serie of person he was shown to be at the time he committed the aforesaid orims.

I have in my possession many facts which will demonstrate clearly to the public who and what kind of man Larry Goddin is and I assure them that Godkin shall hear from me later on when the passions and the prejudices created by his bratanic coarse, and scurritious abuse of men will be looked upon dispassionately and property by every fair minded eithen of New I ask as an act of justice att.

I sak as an act of justice that any part which I took in the homination of Mr. Belancey Nicell shall not prejudice him through the fairs statements of the viper who is the author of the article in question.

I sincersly believe that any part which I took in the homination of the article in question.

I sincersly believe that Mr. Nicell will be elected, and that he will prove himself to be a feariest, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be rearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fearies, just and that he will prove himself to be a fea

To twe Epiron or Tan Sun-Sir: If the theology of Pope Leo XIII, may not be called in question, his Latin verses are, at all events, amenable to criticism. Those which you published in your impression of the 18th inst. would never pass muster in any of the grea

Pope Lee's Latin Verses

The verses are not such as an Ovid, a Tibulius, or Propertius—the only models to be followed by those who affect the Elegiac stanzas—would have penned. They are full of inelegancies and disfigured by false

For instance, in the second line, the pentameter long syllable, the last in Cupide is cluded, a liberty to be used only very sparingly. Pope Leo uses it unsparingly: he avails himself of it again in the seventh line, reed in sede, again in the fifteenth line, and all the me inelegantly that he had an eliaion in the first foot of the verse, me monte ex imo excusion; again in the twentieth, more inelegantly still, a heavy apondee, with

the verse, me monte ex imo excusion; again in the twentieth, more inelegantly still, a heavy apondee, with an elision beginning the line. Atta e rupe; again in the twenty-first where an inelegant repetition of an elision this time follows the other inelegancy. Expected size atome begar, again in the twenty-third line, and a diphthong at that Charle wise unions.

The model that the size of the size o remores or scruple.

There are other points in which his Hollness has rendered immed open to criticism—e.g., cum proce (line 13), is at least peculiar.

Pape Leo may quote "postical license." but let me assure his Holiness that though to painters and poets for an immediate the property of dare to fly in the face of all proprieties, that license extended not to noise time in syntax or proceedy, only to frenks of the imagination. In my day the plea of postical license would have availed mught to save me from being put into such a condition as to make it more agreeable for mate to stand than to all for some days.

By the way, a foot is missing in the first baif of the second pentameter (line 4).

En. Rassporn, LL.R., Cantab.

### Information Wanted About Wheeler H. Peckham,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIT: Is Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, now the head of that mongral association (P. L. M., Republican and Counties) the same gontle-man who was the attorney in the civil action against the late William M. Tweed; and did he prosecute it to

What was the aggregate amount of Mr. Peckham's

What was the aggregate amount of Mr. Peckham's bill as attorney in the case? A city friend says, as he now remembers, it was about \$55,000. Are those the correct figures? Home two or three years back there was a noisy attempt to prevent the renomination of they Hill its that tempt to prevent the renomination of they Work for that purpose and individuals delegated to carry out that design its that correct?, and Mr. Peckham was enough the transfer of the active movers in that attempt against they fall its that correct?. Please give particulars about that anti-Hill preject.

That much interest by many voters.

TUREDO.

The White and Stack Brahemes of Texas To the Eurros or The Sus-Str. In The Sus of to-day To ran Euron or Tau Sus-Nr: in Tax Sus of to-day there is an editorial relative to the efforts put forth by the white brakemen employed by the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company to induce Mr. Dilling ham, receiver thereof, to discharge the colored brakemen. You quote the Gaiveston Busis News's statement that Mr. Dillingham is an extonicederate officer. That is not so. He was during the civil war an officer in a vermout regiment, and is a member of the Loyal Lagion. I have seen him cast a Republican ballot in Houston, but one Vermout Republican eart do much harm in a state like Texas, which is good for 100,000 bemoeratic majority.

Bosvos, Oct. Ib.

# WOULD-BE FOTBES ANSWERED.

Questions Asked by Men Who Want to Vote and Bon't Know if They Can. la it too late for me to take out final papers and wo m Nov. 4 ? No you have eleven days yet, the last day on which you can become a citizen and vote is Oct. 25. But don't

Section \$5 of the new Sallot art says "The rotes

may write or pasts upon the build the name of any preson for whom he desires to vote for any other Such a taking does not make a person as wood for really a candidate, in the proper sense, a candidate is reasy a manufacte, in the proper sease, a candidate is a person who addicts votes or desires them without authorities them.

I game here when under age but my father, now dead, whe have before me and was a citizen before my arrival. Can I were up the payers in anything deaders mad now than my addition to these forces to register and to re.

On these facts you are entitled to your on your father's payors, it depends on the tespectors who your allidaris will be sufficient.

I roted in 1880 and 1800 on my father's papers, he is deed, and we can't find his papers. Les I swear to my You'll have to awast in your registration from whath or you can register will depend on the inspectors.
Fou'd better have witnesses with you when you go to

Boy-Mister, I want to get a -tun-1-want a plus of -a-diameter of foreget,
brugeter of learn-Listin man, have you forgotion what
you -This a bi
Corp. -What a bi
Boy-Camping.

NEW WORKS OF SCULPTOR BARD. The Mature of Meveral Distinguished

Quiney Ward, the sculptor, whose statue orace Greeley was unveiled in front of the Tribune office a few days ago, is now engaged apon other works that will aid in perpetualing the memory of several distinguished Americans, His statue of Henry Ward Beecher has been put in bronze, his statue of Roscoe Conkling is in the clay, and his equestrian statue of Phil Bheridan will be completed in course of time. So that, after the statue of the editor, Greeley, he has that of the clergyman. Beecher. and pext that of the Statesman Conkling, and then that of the military commander, Sheridan. He has also other contracts for other

works that will be brought out hereafter. Mr. Ward has important duties in the modeling class of the Art School of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. and he is a trustee and member of the Executive Board of that fastitution. The growth of the institution, during the brief period of its existence, has astonished

tution. The growth of the institution, during the brief period of its existence, has astonished its managers.

During the season which ended with the opening of lest month Mr. Ward found time to enjoy life in his "Log Capio" in the Catakilla with a few friends. He says. "It was the love-fleet, quietest place that one could find. We had waterfalls to full us to sleep or to delight us in the morning sun; we had mountains to elimb or to look at; we had a placed little lake to row upon; we had placed it we had a good time. We were wise or foolish, according to the mood: we acted absurdly at times, and we laughed or shouted to our heart's content." Mr. Ward takes time for routing every spring, time for quall-sheeting every autumn, and while in the city he has for the past ten years taken a two hours' ride on horseback every day. Yet as the years roll along he does more and more work in sculpture each successive year. His friends, however, cannot help notiong that the rubescent beard which he once wore is turning gray. se once wore is turning gray.

s seven million france. The Director of Primary Education in Paris, to considerable public surprise, has named Friday as the day for the opening of the communal primary schools. The Fope has decided to create secular nuncion to be

attached to the Papal legations in Europe, who will enter society from which the ordinary nuncios are at present forbidden.

Capoul the tenor, who has been farming for some years past, has written the libretto of an opera entitled the "Black Frince," and Duprate has written the music. It is a Russian story.

Alphones Karr, who died at Nice two weeks ago, aged

82, a writer of considerable notoriety, was chiefy distinguished for his plea against the abolition of capital punishment. "Que messterrs tes usenssins commencent."

A member of the British South African Company reports the discovery of an ancient rain in Landt Mast aland, of which the race there now has no record. It was there when their forefathers came to the country. It is a circular and massive building, with walls of wrought atons, in some places ten feet thick. It is sup

posed to be a fort.
A dinner and a reception at the house of President Carnot are, according to a Paris caterers' periodical. pretty expensive affairs. The last time the Presiden entertained the bill was as follows: Dinner of 400 covers at 87 per cover, \$2,800; buffer for 5,000 persons at the reception, \$5,065; musto, flowers, &c. \$15,000; 1,000 quarts of champagna, coeting \$2 per quart, were drunk, as well as 500 bottles of Herdeaux at \$1.50 per bottle.

and 200 bottles of beer at 12 cents per bottle.

The Duke of Portland thinks that he owes something o his great luck on the turf, and is building some almi houses at his chief estate. Welbeck, to commemorate
the victories of his racers. An inscription on the principal building reads: "These houses were erected by the ixth Duke of Portland, at the request of his wife, for the benefit of the poer, and to commemorate the successes of his race horses Ayrshire (Two Thousand Guineau and Derby), Donovan (Derby and St. Leger), Memoir

(Oaks and St. Leger), Semelina, and others " A new function for women, or at least for some women, was suggested by Mr. Vernon Smith, a speaker at the English Church Congress, which terminated last week in Hull. The new movement in favor of brother hoods presenting certain difficulties, Mr. Smith propos that the power of dispensation from yours of celibacy, poverty, and obedience to be made by the future Angilcan friars should be placed in the hands of a coterie of "devout, sober-minded, and aged maidens." He thought the Bishops might be regarded as too rigorous to encourage membership in the brotherhoods

The German army is not altogether in perfect dis cipline. Sixteen soldiers of the Seventy-eighth Regiment in Berlin have been sentenced to several years' mprisonment in fortresses for refusing to obey their captain. A soldier in the reserve saked to be exempt rom military service, and, being denied, openly refused obedience, because, "according to God's law and his own inward convictions, he may and will not kill anybody, either in war or in peace." He has been examined by physicians, who prenounced him perfectly same. Another soldier manifested the same attitude. The Duke of Weilington and the drummer make the last story from Waterloo. At one mement in the conflict the Duke happened to be left entirely without aides de-camps, and at this juncture a stranger on horseback in citizen's dress rode up and asked if he could be of service. The Duke wrote an order and said: "Please take that to the commanding officer of that regiment," pointing to a spot in the hottest part of the line. The man galloped off, riding through a heavy has just been discovered that he was a drummer, or

'bagman,' as they say in England.

A lawauit involving the possession of \$21,000,000 worth of securities and gold of 1,200,000 sheep, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land in all parts of European Russia will come to trial in it. Petersburg in about a week. All this vast property is the estate of a German colonist named Fals-Fein who left his home as a poor peasant fifty years ago to settle in the Crimer He began his Russian career as a sheep raiser, and, al-though favored with fabulously good luck, he re-mained a plain sheep-raising pessant to his death. The present suit is between his second wife, as plaintiff.

and his children by his first wife, as defendants.

The report that the Swiss had become tired of William Tell such his apple seems to have been somewhat premature. The people of the Canton Urt have just resolved to erect to his memory a brouse statue, se feet high on the open square before the City Hall in Altorf. Tell will be represented as standing alone "in bold, determined, defiant posture," with the crossbow in the hand. On the pedestal of Urinan stone ther will be four reliefs, which will depict the shotat the apple on the market place of Altorf, Tell's head, Gess-ler's death, and Tell's death. Tell will be represented in all as a peasant of the fourteenth century in the

## costume of his day. Most Wonderful Speaker in the West-A. Woman,

From the Chicago Tribuni Torung, Oct. 12.—The Furmers' Alliance has enrolled 130,000 members. The greatest political power within its ranks, its ablest organizer and most powerful speaker, is a woman, Mrs. Mary A. Lease, a lawyer of Wichitaer, is a woman, Mrs Mary A, Lease, a lawyer of Wichita-Mra Lease is possessed of oratorical powers and a com-prehension of the political situation which are, for a woman, wonderful. She has made up to date 100 speeches, each, it is said, differing materially from the other, averaging an hour and a half in length, and deating with every phase of the situation. At Troy she delivered a speech of three hours and seventeen minutes in length to a crowded half, and only two people left during the ep-tirs time. Not be woman of a verse. tire time. She is a woman of his years of age, married. and has two children. She was comparatively unknown until the opening of the present campaign. In Kansas and in Kansas alone does a possibility saist for a woman arising from obscurity and appringing forth in three months as a moulder of public opinion, a leader in patitic action, a power in the putlic Government.

Why Winsts Davis Broke the Engagement. From the Atlanta Constitution

A friend, a restive of the Davis family, informed your correspondent that it was altogether due to Miss Winnie's health, and to us other cause. She had gone to Europe the past anomer under the hope that she would improve but there had been no improvement, and her countries had later become approximation that later become approximation that it is a long-there out of the un stime. Her leaves recognized the altustion. and a ted promptly, bringing the engagement to an and The rupture was due to her so she asserted that her daughter's health prolifibled any idea of a mar-riage for the present, and she thought the engagement ought to be broken off. May Winnie accepted her mother's decision, and the engagement was therefore, described.

### The Uncartainty of Life. From the St. Louis Stepulite. While in this city secently Justice Miller seemed to be a joing good bealth, and when the idea of his entring from the bettell was sociasion his report than heres been move onjuble of work than I am now. I

causes be id a. Why should I retire !-A Moneymous Espectant. Hes. Nauveau Marte. What a the trouble new, Mary? Here we'll be trouble new, Mary? Here we'll be the trouble new, Mary? Here we'll be the the trouble new, Mary? Here we'll be the better his better his better his better with the better his bet

From Puch.

h party of lymphous at letherpon City prosponed a mighing ove to justes one evening less west, he give the clim time to finish his class. Face has often somath-the topological the control of the control o

BIG BELIED WAR SHIPS. Why Large Displacements are Coming Into Vogue in Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The 'Increase of the 5,300-ton cruiser provided for by Congress to 5,500 tons, the increase of the 7,500-ton armored vensel to 8.100 tons, and now the increase of the three battle ships from 8,500 tons first to 9,000 and then to 9,500 tons, show the marked preference of Secretary Tracy for large ships. This predilection rests on several grounds The larger the vessel the thicker the armor she can carry; and such is the penetrating power of modern guns, with their heavy powder charges and tough projectiles, that what a few years ago was considered adequate armor for ships is so no longer. Even the Maine and the Texas, although useful vessels. would never be duplicated in our pavy; still less would the Miantonomoh and the Terror. The big ve-sels themselves cannot be adequately armored all over the huil, and, accordingly, instead of giving them a complete uniform protection, the armor is concentrated in a broad and very thick belt at the water line and some distance above and below, and also on the turrets and barbettes containing

in a broad and very thick belt at the water line and some distance above and below, and also on the turrets and barbettes containing the guns. To allow still greater thickness of armor, on the same displacement, the belt often covers only the machinery and magazines in the centre, or what are called the vital narts, while the bow and stern are left unarmored, relying on celluless or woodlie protections, which have the property of closing together rapidly and excluding water when a projectile rasses through them. Such vessels are also constructed with heavy armored bulkheads running across the ship at the ends of the armore's belt, and are planned to keep affoat and be serviceable even if the unarmored ends are shot away. With their curred protective decks added they are really floating citadels, with four sized walls, and the bow and stern for living accommedations, and other purposes when not in action. This type of vessel, represented by our three new battle ships, does not please all the experts, some of whom think that the destruction of her unarmored pertions or the entrance of water into the compartments there will affect the stability of the central structure. But the main point to note now is that even the great vessels of 14,000 tons and more built and building by Italy and England have to resort to such devices in order to get adequate armor.

Another advantage of large vessels is that they k epurp their speed better than smaller once against head wind and sea. This has been shown repeatedly in the British manouvres, where vessels of all sizes navigate together. Sometimes the fast little torpedo craft were reduced almost to includency in heavy weather, and crack unarmored racers of 2,000 or 3,000 tons displacement made a wretched showing of speed under untoward circumstances, whereas the hig vessels, which had appeared slow by comparison in calm weather, were reduced almost to includency in heavy weather, was recently delivered before the Institution of Naval Architecture. Mr. White declared: I may be

chinery, and hence greater horse power, that it allows the carrying of heavier batteries, and that it furnishes better living accommodations are of course points too obvious to need more than, a mention. In the address delivered by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby last week at Pittsburgh, he urged that size is also an element of sariety. That is to say, the same blow from a projectile or from a collision affects a smaller proportion of the vessel in a large ship. His testimony is the more important as he opposes, on other grounds, the present tendency to large war ships. But as to merchant vessels, so great is the comfort and safety given by size that Sir Nathaniel proposes etcamsbips for Atlantic travels, 1,000 feet long. 300 bload, and with 26 feet draught. Such vessels, he said, would be safe against fatal perforations from any cause. They would need engines of 60,000 horse power, and even then could not expect more than lifteen knots apped with such a size. Sill nobedy would be anxious to have a voyage in such a craft end, since "we could live more happily in such a marine residence than we can ever live in esaide towns." This new form of Elysium could not enter any docks, but would carry her own docks within her, entered through gates on the side. In those docks would be floating barges and turs loaded with earge, and at the end of each voyage she would simply turn these out and take in others already loaded and ready. There is something grandlose about this conception of the big passenger ship of the future as a sort of island moved by steam, and it may be wondered at that Sir Nathaniel should be an opponent of great size in war ships. But the difference is merely a matter of expediency, his idea being that with a given amount of cost more damage can be done to an enemy by dividing it among a great number of smaller ships than by concentrating it in a few big ones. There is something in that idea, too. Even Mr. White and Lord Brassey, who are for the big ships, hold that a good navy must have vessels of many sizes a nortant, and a single view of construction must not be pushed too far. No one can say, how-ever, that our own navy has built too many hig-ships, although in the coming session Con-gress may only be asked to authorize a few small ones, either for torpedo defence or for economical station service.

# SPIDERS' WEB CLOTE.

An Englishman Who Has Put His Capital into an Odd Bustness, From the Washington Post.

Into an Odd Emeines.

Prost the Washington Post.

The fact that the Senate was enyaged in the discussion of the wool schedule in the Tariff bill brought a number of woollen manufacturers to Washington in order to look after their interests. A Post representative asked one of these gentlemen regarding new methods employed by the textile manufacturers, and he stated that there had recently been brought forward by a German chemist a method for rendering fabrics proof against the rawages of decay for an indefinite period, which was attracting considerable attention. With this process it is said that, no matter how delicate the texture or color of the fabric may be, its long life is assured.

This gentleman stated that the inventor took his ideas from the fact that he learned that the wonderful atter of preservation exhibited by the headbands of Egyptian mummles, was due to their having been impregnated with a kind of resin. Acting upon this information the chemist made experiments with the substance extracted from birch bark, and he found that the green tar left over after the oil used in tanning has been extracted from the white hark of the birch tree yields a substance neither seed nor alkaloid. This in solution with alcohol forms a liquid with the power of resisting, after once becoming dry, even the action of alcohol itself, and it is claimed possesses the property of making textile fabrics apparently imperishable, as for as decay is concerned. And a great point claimed for its that it readily unitias with the most holicite as well as brilliant colors.

Perhaps the most novel idea in the textile line is that of an Englishman named Stifflers, who, it is said inas actually made a cloth of stiders well which has been employed for purposes of surgery. A gentleman travelling through the country, who recently stopped in washington, as also that this man stillbers has gone quite extensively into this spider. The suiders are obtained from tropical countries, mostly from Africa and South America, and mean of the propers

Menico to Ad pt the Metric System.

The Recreative of Flate has received a desquate from himster is a situative of Mexica, announcing that the Next and republication in the fits of Mexica, republication and the fits of the international conference with regard to a uniform system of weights and measures. Since 167, ears the daspised, various legal provisions have been adopted to pince the the metric system in practice and make its use sensoral, sithough up to the present if her out been employed in official business. Quantum have recently been taken by the too arministrative in the recently been taken by the too arministrative in the action of action of the action of action of the action

WHAT WE ARR ALL TALKING ABOUT Collector Erhardt went to Washington year terday, and before leaving he was sued again. He has been in office eighteen months and has been sued 4,0:0 times. In this respect, though, he is in no way shead of his predecessors, Scarcely a day passes that the Collector of the Portis not sued a dozen times. The complientions of the tariff and interpretations of the Treasury regulations form the basis of these suits by merchants and others. They are all friendly suits, inaamuch as there is no personal feeling in the matter, but they mean blood just the same. The papers are usually turned over to the United States District Attorney, the Collector's official counsel. Some of these suits go on for generations. There are still suits before the Suirrems Court which were brought against Collector Schell in 1825. Yesterday's suit was brought by Shipman, Laroyque & Choats for the heirs of Christian Reymers, an immigrant, who was killed at the large from doors upon him. In this suit \$5,000 is demanded from the Collector. While the Collector is field technically responsible for damages, the Supreme Court has decided in other cases that unless the Collector was behind the iren doors and added in throwing them upon the victim, he cannot be held personally responsible. He is simply part of the Government, and the Government is looked to for redress.

Along with the brighter state of the stock suits by merchants and others. They are all

Along with the brighter state of the stock market on the Stock Exchange yesterday came a little incident which greatly tended to instil happiness into the street. Amory G. Hodges is one of the Governors of the Exchange. Ha was elected last May. Before his election, the boys say, he was a good fellow and sympa-thized with them in their efforts to while away thized with them in their efforts to while away the monotony of a duil day. But after Mr. Hodges election as a Governor they noticed a change in his manner. They say that he had interfered with their pranks. They dubled him "The Inspector." Early in the week they got up a bogus petition to Inspector Byrnes, asking that Mr. Hodges be made inspector of everybody and everything in Wall street. Yeaterlay morning it was given out that the petition had been acceled to and the request granted, and when Mr. Hodges appeared upon the floor a shouting throng greeted him as "Mr. Inspector." Then his to mentors stood him up in a corner and presented him with a regulation police belt, cub, and shield, and the troughout the day he was addressed as "Mr. Inspector." Mr. Hodges didn't see any fun in the prank at all.

"The increase in the number of race tracks around New York within the last ten years has been a revelation to me." said the senior purser of one of the transatlantic steamship lines the other day. "It has shown me that the Americans are every bit as keen in their appreciation of sport as we Englishmen, and the time is not far distant when you will lead us, time is not far distant when you will lead us. Years and when I came to New York and drove out on the road behind a fast horse with a friend of mine. I was surprised at the popularity of the trotting races. They are not graceful, and there is very little of the rush and excitement about them that has made racing so popular in England. Then we were leading America in racing by long odds. On my last trip to New York I visited one of your large race courses. In its equipment and the sport offered it rivalled our best English courses. There was not the same amount of heavy betting, however. I prophesied the growing popularity of this sport ten years ago, and I find that it has gone far beyond my expectations."

in our streets are negligent of their personal safety and fall to keep watch against such dangers as are illustrated by the reports of accidents in THE SUN. There is often danger from wheeled vehicles, from lamp posts of telegraph poles, from the curbstones, from boxes or bales, from the stairways or supports of the elevated lines, and from many other things. In the course of any year many poole are hurt or mained through their own negligence when outdoors traversing the busy quarters of the city, as can be seen by our news columns of any week. It is not worth while to preach a sermon of warning on this subject; yet it may be given out as a solid truism that even people who are familiar with our streets, as well as greenhorns who are not, should keep both eyes open, and at least one eye on guard, when bobbing around the commercial metropolis of the American republic at dawn, at noon, at twilight, or after dark. telegraph poles, from the curbstones, from

"When I was a boy in New York," said a venerable citizen yesterday, "some of the seidiers of the Revolution were still living here, and I saw veterans who had served under George Washington. When I reached the age of maturity I knew several of the men who served in the war of 1812-14. While I was yet in the prime of Ilfe I often consorted with men who had done service in the war with Mexica. Now, in my old age, I know plenty of the men who fought for the Union in the war of the rebellion, nearly thirty years ago. So I have seen soldiers who have taken part in all our country's wars for 114 years, and am only an octogenarian yet. The men of the Revolution have all mone long since: the men of 1812 whom I knew have all gone; some of the men of 1847 are still around, as we saw at their reunion here this week, and there is no need of looking far to find plenty of the men of 1861-5. The octogenarian ended his entertaining remarks in The Sun office by giving reminiscences of the veterans of our four wars. of maturity I knew several of the men who

A public speaker of this city, who has spoker at all kinds of meetings during the past twenty years, says that the most attentive audiences he has ever addressed have been those of black people. He has always found that his colored hearers listened very closely to his colored hearers listened very closely to his words and kept the run of his speech, so that he was led to believe that they would try to take his advice. At the same time, he says, he has always found among them men who were argumentative. On one occasion, when he gave a discourse that was followed by a debate upon it, his arguments were assailed by so many of his listeners that it seemed for a time as though his whole audience was against him. He got more light, however, on the subject afterward, when his reply to his assailants was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by a unanimous vote of thanks. He learned that many had liked his broad theory while disliking the narrow arguments by which he supported it.

reminiscences of the veterans of our four wan

There were hopeful faces in a cluster of report was brought that President Harrison, ment to the cause by addressing the fem nine ment to the cause by addressing the ten sine element of his audience as "the ladies who will soon be citizens." When this news had penstrated the clustor of suffragists another piece of news was put in circulation by a legist to the effect that American women are already citizens, even though they may not enjoy the right of voting at the polis, so it was admitted that Brother Harrison had not, by his words, necessarily risen up as a champlon of female.

necessarily risen up as a champion of female suffrage. The steamers from this port to the Bermudas, which Shakespeare spoke of as the "still vexed Bermoothes," are now carrying some American passengers, who go prepared to spend the winter season there. It is but a short voyage of sixty hours that is necessary to reach Hermuda Island, and there is a cable line by which messages can be transmitted hither and thirter. A New Yorker who has lived in Hamilton and St. George says that the climate there is mild from autumn till appear, that vegetation is green throughout the winter months as well as the other months of the year, and that there is an abundance of vegetables and fruits all the time. Hermudals more easily, quickly, and pleasantly resolutions as well as the other months of the cashly, quickly, and pleasantly resolutions of the same southern California, which is also become ing a favorite recruiting ground. American passengers, who go prepared to

The Union and Knickerboeker Clubs are unique. In them the "association of gentlemen" ideas is carried out to the fullest. Neither one has a charter and any member of Neither one has a charter and any member of either club can be held responsible for the entire debts of his club. By declining to avail themselves of the protection which the law gives to a chartered exponsition the members of these clubs assume the risk of unlimited liability associations, but they hold that the secreey with which their freedom from legal transmets surrannes that facilitiations is full compensation. As there club ever takes any steps to enforce payment of members independence. A member can run up a till of a couple of thousand of dollars or more on a big dinner, for instance, and should be fail to meet his debt of honor when the bill is presented as attempt is made to force a softiement. Should such a case arise be would simply be expelled, and thereby he forever outraciped. Cases of the pland six, however, so rare as to be pracetically unknown.

"It is well for the Buseian Jaws," according to a raid: In this city." that the Cour has begun to permeute all Christians not in comadopt the resonance dethins of the international American supported with regard to a uniform system of weights and measures.

Since 1897, ages the despetch, various legal provisions have been adopted to bloom this (the metric system) in practice and make it mess sensors, slifthough up to the present it has only been employed in official business in the control of the present it has only been employed in official business to the formal forest in the solid public of the same than the support of the same and the state of weights and measure to be used in the Regions February and the same sensors are supposed in the same and the state of the control of the same sensors and the same sensors and the state of the same sensors and the same sensors and the state of the same sensors and the same sensors and the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors and the state of the same sensors and the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors and the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors and the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors and the same sensors are supposed in the same sensors are supposed